FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SECURITY ISSUE BLOCKS SIGNING OF CONTADORA

PA230029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2246 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Panama City, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The most difficult issue of Contadora continues to be the "commitments on security matters," despite the presentation by the deputy foreign ministers at their latest meeting of "new proposals intended to achieve a rapprochement."

A communique issued by the deputy foreign ministers of Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia revealed that during the sessions of 19 to 21 November, they "considered new criteria supplied by the Contadora Group for negotiation on military maneuvers and the control and reduction of armaments."

The Central American delegations and the plenipotentiary representatives of the peace group revised pending issues for 3 days in order to sign a regional agreement on political, security, administrative, and follow-up matters. During those sessions, there was no compromise reached on security matters which, according to some regional delegations, is the most conflictive issue of the area. The chapter on security, the third in the first of three parts of the Document for Peace and Cooperation, contemplates regulating military advisers in the area, the arms buildup, military development, military bases, and other aspects. Some of the modifications submitted by Contadora in this last session to that section of the peace document, include:

A proposal to the governments of Central America that "from the date of the signing of the document and for a period of 90 days, all international military maneuvers involving the presence, in their respective territories, of armed forces belonging to states outside the Central American region, be suspended."

The minutes submitted to the governments of the area on 13 September 1985, stated, in that respect, that "with the intention of their elimination, to reduce those maneuvers involving armed forces of other states."

It is now also said that after the 90-day term, the suspension of the joint military maneuvers may be extended "until reaching the maximum limits of armaments and military forces."

Another modification in the section on "compromises in armaments and military forces matters," implies the initiation of "negotiations that will permit establishing maximum limits of armaments and military forces, as well as their control and reduction to establish a reasonable balance of forces in the area."

An annex at the end of the chapter indicates that such balance "is the equilibrium resulting from the computation of the military forces of the states between themselves, in terms of their own needs to preserve their sovereignty, political independence, security, and territorial integrity."

The new Contadora proposal also changes the number of military maneuvers allowed each year. The Central American countries must "limit such activity to one maneuver not to last more than 15 days," whereas formerly it read: "To one maneuver per year, which shall not exceed 15 days."

The new document also contemplates the regulation of military maneuvers in which only Central American states may participate, a possibility that was not included in the September 1985 document.

"The execution of the maneuvers must not exceed 30 days per year, and each maneuver shall not exceed 15 days."

In addition, only 4,000 men may participate in these exercises.

Another point included in the chapter proposes "not to allow transit, parking, mobilization, and any other form of the use of their territories by foreign armed forces, whose actions may imply a menace to the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of any Central American state."

Despite these variants, the issue of security remains pending, and an agreement on the issue is delaying the signing of the Contadora Document which for nearly 3 years has tried to commit the Central Americans to negotiate the end of the regional conflict.

NICARAGUA TO DISCUSS NEW CONTADORA PROPOSALS

PA230435 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Panamanian news sources confirmed yesterday to BARRICADA that the member countries of the Contadora Group have presented to the Central American plenipotentiaries a new proposal on issues concerning security, control of armaments, and military maneuvers of countries foreign to the Central American region.

It was learned in Panama tha' the Nicaraguan representative agreed in principle to discuss the contents of the new proposal within the framework of the conversations being held in Panama City, reiterating our position to the effect that no peace agreement for the area is feasible as long as the United States continues its intervention and war against the Nicaraguan people.

The Honduran representative refused to discuss the new proposal, and insisted on the previous one which Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica had presented when the Reagan administration boycotted the original spirit of Contadora. [sentence as published] Yesterday, Hondurar Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ramon Hernandez strongly replied, attacking Nicaragua "for making us go around in circles with its conditions," adding that it is not possible "to continue meeting in Contadora to behave like fools." He abstained, however, from giving the reasons for his opposition to the proposal or the contents of the same.

PANAMA CONTADORA MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA232017 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 23 Nov 85 pp A 1, A 16

[Communique issued by the Contadora Group plenipotentiaries in Panama City, on 21 November]

[Text] At the conclusion of the work sessions held with their Central American colleagues, the Contadora Group plenipotentiaries have issued the following communique:

1. The 45-day deadline agreed upon by the Central American foreign ministers and the Contadora Group foreign ministers during their meeting on 12 and 13 September ended today, 21 November 1985. This 45-day deadline was agreed upon to discuss, exclusively, the matters pending in the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America that involve military maneuvers, arms control and reduction, and the implementation and follow-up mechanisms for all commitments made in the areas of security and politics [politica], as well as to discuss matters regarding the implementation, integration, and function of the implementation and follow-up mechanisms, its budget, and its headquarters.

2. During the meetings held from 7 to 10 October and from 17 to 19 October, the viewpoints and proposals of the five Central American governments were heard. During the 19 and 21 November meeting, the Contadora Group plenipotentiaries presented their Central American counterparts with new proposals aimed at closing the gap between the various positions and making the negotiation feasible.

3. During this meeting, a solution was reached for the matters involving the implementation and follow-up mechanisms and the document's final provisions. New criteria offered by the Contadora Group for the negotiations regarding military maneuvers and arms control and reduction were also discussed.

4. The Contadora Group plenipotentiaries will present a report to their foreign ministries on the state of the negotiations so that the course of the diplomatic efforts and the process of regional pacification may be determined. Likewise, a request will be made of the Central American governments for them to continue the negotiations within the framework of the Contadora Group until a final agreement is reached.

5. It is necessary to underscore that a continuation in the process and the achievement of negotiated solutions still need, in a clear and categorical manner, the political determination of the Central American governments to accept the commitments included in the document.

6. The Contadora Group plenipotentiaries once again thank the Government of Panama for its hospitality, which has greatly aided our work.

[Dated] Panama City, 21 November 1985

VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI: 'MEDIATION WILL CONTINUE'

PA240441 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Despite the fact that the Contadora plenipotentiaries failed to reach a consensus before the set deadline expired, the Contadora Group's mediation in the search for peace in Central America will continue.

According to many analysts, Contadora would end its efforts once the deadline set by the foreign ministers for the signing of a peace accord for Central America expired on 20 November. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, however, very firmly said that the mediation will continue until the accord is signed.

For the time being, the four Contadora foreign ministers will meet again, this time in Cartagena, on 2 December, on the occasion of the OAS General Assembly's special meeting in this city. During this meeting, efforts will be made to settle the three main problems that are still preventing the document for peace from being signed; namely, the arms race, military exercises, and the accord's control mechanisms.

[Begin recording] [Consalvi] Although the deadline has expired, we will make the final efforts to reach a consensus in Cartagena. [end recording]

In addition, Consalvi spoke very optimistically about the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Begin recording] [Consalvi] Generally speaking, we feel that the summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union has been very positive and, I should say, better than our expectations, considering the confrontation that preceded the meeting. [end recording]

CONTADORA MINISTERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA221339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1232 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Panama, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Shortly before midnight tonight, the Contadora Group's plenipotentiaries agreed to close the official deadline to disucss "matters pending" on the peace document for Central America.

However, at the end of tonight's meeting, the chapter relating to regulation of foreign advisers in the region; the arms buildup, joint military maneuvers, as well as other issues that have delayed the signing of the regional agreement, had not been discussed.

The Contadora Group's deputy foreign ministers stated during a news conference that they will convey to their respective foreign ministers the "request by the Central American governments to continue with the negotiations within the framework of the Contadora Group until a final agreement is reached."

The Contadora Group added that during the technical meeting, which began on 19 November and ended today after it was extended for almost 10 hours, "a solution to issues relating to the document's mechanisms for implementation and follow-up was found."

The group's deputy foreign ministers also submitted to their Central American counterparts "new proposals intended to close the gap between differing viewpoints to make the negotiations viable."

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that in order to reach the agreements made during this session, "everyone yielded", but he recalled that the major issues, those relating to security, are still pending."

CONTADORA GROUP WITHDRAWS DRAFT UN RESOLUTION

PA250100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, New York, 24 Nov (AFP) -- The Contadora Group withdrew the draft resolution that it submitted on Friday on the Central American situation, it was learned today from reliable sources. The withdrawal occurred after a heated meeting among the ambassadors of Contadora (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia) with the representatives of the Central American countries (except Nicaragua) and General Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador.

Mexico, on behalf of the Contadora Group, had presented a draft resolution on Friday which invited the member states to respect the political, economic, and social options of the countries and invited the United States and Nicaragua to resume the interrupted Manzanillo Mexico talks.

According to Latin American diplomatic media, the United States and its allies in the region exerted a vast array of pressure to bury this resolution which was to have been voted on Tuesday in the General Assembly.

EEC, REGIONAL MINISTERS ISSUE DECLARATION

PA221946 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 13 Nov 85 p 1-6

[Text] Luxembourg, 12 Nov (EFE) -- The objectives that have been outlined in the political declaration of the EEC-Central American summit are respect for human rights, peace, democratic freedoms, sovereignty of states, and socioeconomic development.

The foreign ministers of the Central American countries, the Contadora Group, EEC, Spain, and Portugal approved a joint declaration in Luxembourg today. In the declaration they express their wish to quickly arrive at the adoption of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

The principles accepted by the signers are: establishment of a system of control and reduction of armament and military forces and the elimination of a foreign military presence, intimidating and destabilizing actions, terrorism, subversion, and sabotage.

After strenuous efforts yesterday and today among the Central American countries, the representatives of the region managed to reach a consensus on the political declaration referred to. This declaration was subsequently approved by the ministers of the EEC, Spain, and Portugal.

EEC sources stressed that for the first time in the history of the organization its representatives approved a text in Spanish without the need to translate it into the seven languages of the community.

The signers of the declaration reasserted their conviction that political dialogue and economic cooperation will contribute to achieving the following stated goals:

-- To support efforts aimed at ending the violence and instability in the region, particularly the efforts of the Central American states within the context of the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group.

-- To find, within the proposals of the Contadora process, a regional, overall, and negotiated political solution originating in the region itself and based on the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, and inviolability of borders.

-- To create a climate of confidence that will allow the Central American states to live in peace and to encourage mutual cooperation among them so as to bolster their integration and thus support their economic and social development.

-- To complete the efforts of the Central American countries toward inter-regional cooperation in order to overcome the economic imbalances and social injustice.

-- To strengthen, within a national legal system, the democratic principles and institutions and to promote national reconciliation in all countries of the region within the framework of pluralistic and participatory political systems.

-- To develop and to safeguard human rights and the fundamental freedoms, such as respect for the safety of persons, freedom of the press, union freedom, and religious freedom in all of the countries.

-- To establish, within the context of the Contadora process and in accordance with international laws, a reliable regional security system involving effective policies aimed at stopping all forms of the arms race.

With the support expressed by the EEC and the Central American countries, the countries of the Contadora Group reiterated their firm determination to continue their efforts to conclude a peace and cooperation agreement in Central America.

The signers reasserted their conviction that the conflicts in Central America cannot be resolved by force and that it is necessary to achieve a peaceful solution, which must be based on the principles of the UN and OAS Charters and the principle of respect for national sovereignty and independence.

The ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, Contadora, and Central America hailed the decision of the Argentine, Brazilian, Peruvian, and Uruguayan Governments to establish a mechanism of support for the peace efforts to the Contadora Group.

TROCCOLI: SIEGE MAY END; AMNESTY LAW CONSIDERED

PY242218 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0035 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today said that it will be the federal courts that will decide whether to enforce a "full stop" law [punto final -- Amnesty for "dirty war" crimes] although he did not rule out the possibility of the Executive Branch resolving the issue after a congressional debate should the courts fail to make a decision.

Troccoli also admitted the possibility of the state of siege being lifted before the end of the 60-day period expiring on 24 December, provided there is a drastic decrease in the wave of violence and provided the measure is justified from the viewpoint of public security and order. The minister reported that "an anti-Catholic campaign may be under way" and stressed that the government has not carried out "any studies aimed at amending the Constitution."

Troccoli, who made these statements and commented on current political issues during an interview with Radio Rivadavia at Government House today, said that "those who believe that President Alfonsin manipulates candidates do not know him and do not know the Radical Party, where everything begins at the grassroots level." This was an obvious reference to the upcoming renewal of the party leadership.

Concerning the possible enforcement of a "full stop" law, he said that "the rules of the game we have given are clear: they involve the prosecution of the leaders of the de facto regime, who committed serious crimes." He maintained that "unfortunately, there are no clear guidelines because of the lack of legal precedent. We would have liked the Armed Forces Supreme Council and the civil courts to give details and opinions, and to describe how the rules of discipline operated in the case of the military men who had to obey orders from their commanders during a state of belligerance. In this regard, there are issues for which there are no definitions -- a kind of a vacuum -- because of the lack of legal precedent," he said.

In another part of his interview, Troccoli maintained that "the government is studying the situation to see whether a solution can be found within the Judicial Branch. The Federal Chamber itself may establish the definitions and guidelines on the subject."

Concerning the state of siege, the minister admitted the possibility of lifting it earlier, taking into account that the situation of chaos and internal commotion that justified the imposition of the state of siege "has considerably improved." In this regard, he said that as soon as the state of siege is lifted, the effects of the orders of arrest that the Executive Branch issued against those involved in the destabilization campaign will end.

However, Troccoli made it clear that "there is a separate prosecution under way, following the standard procedure, based on an Executive Branch request for an investigation into very serious facts involving not only a campaign but an organization that is seeking to create the type of problems that have justified the imposition of the state of siege. This case is being heard in conformity with standard legal procedures and will conclude when those who are responsible are identified or (?when) the people involved in the case are found not guilty," he added.

Concerning the possibility of President Alfonsin calling upon all national sectors to formulate a project for building the Argentine future, the minister recalled that the president "has been willing to engage in a dialogue with all sectors and has displayed a clear willingness to achieve national unity."

Moreover, he stressed that this is a common task to be jointly undertaken by all Argentines. Therefore, no one should be excluded much less ignored. The president will do it, but quietly, and to the extent that the political parties succeed in their work, we will achieve an atmosphere of integration in which the institutions will thoroughly fulfill their role. I do not know whether we should expect a formal or a spectacular convocation. In any event, the channels for communication and dialogue are open," he concluded.

Troccoli also praised the "Austral" plan and remarked that "even though there are legitimate sectorial interests, they are not always in line with the requirements of the present." He reiterated that "it is impossible to raise salaries and prices," because that would "frustrate the tremendous effort the Argentine people are making."

Concerning the debate about the possible exhibition in Argentina of the French film "Je Vous Salue, Marie," he said the government "has conducted an investigation, about which we briefed the episcopate, and we found that there is no indication that anyone would like to import the film now."

Finally, Troccoli denied that he may run as Radical Party candidate for the post of Buenos Aires governor in 1987.

Rios Erenu Praises Debate

PY221543 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has stated that the entire nation is championing national reconciliation. He said that the debate initiated on the "full stop" issue will yield a result that will be the best solution to enable the republic to deal with today's great problems. Gen Erenu added that all the actions carried out during the just and legitimate -- as he put it -- war against the subversion have had painful sequels.

AIR FORCE CHIEF CRESPO SHUFFLES LEADERSHIP

PY231735 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0135 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (NA) -- Reliable sources have reported that Air Force Chief of Staff, Major General Ernesto Crespo, has reshuffled the leadership of the branch, the most remarkable moves being the confirmation of Brigadier General Roberto Camblor as deputy Air Force chief of staff and the appointment of Brigadier General Jose Cuadrado as personnel director general.

The sources indicated that Brigadier General Miguel Roig will be the head of the First Department (personnel); Brigadier General Jose Maria Ignes Rosset will take over the Second Department (intelligence); Colonel (to be promoted to brigadier general) Juan Correa Cuenca will be chief of the Third Department and Brigadier General Rodoni will take over the air operations command.

Colonel Juan Segurado will be acting director of economy and Colonel Reynaldo Drayero will be the head of the Fourth Department. Meanwhile, Colonel (to be promoted to brigadier general) Jose Maria Lafarga will be director general of communications.

Colonel (to be promoted to brigadier general) Juan Carlos Gabarret will take over as chief of staff of operations, while Colonel (to be promoted to brigadier general) Jose A. Julia will be secretary general of the Air Force and Brigadier General Juan Baigorria will be secretary general of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Brigadier General Luis Maria Maggi will take over as head of training, Brigadier General Vion Carlo Yocca will be appointed military attache to the United States, Colonel (to be promoted to brigadier general) Hector Panzardi will become chief of the presidential military household and Brigadier General Luis Maria Maggi will become head of the Cordoba materiel complex. [as received, showing Maggi in two positions]

Colonel Jose Benjamin Videla will be head auditor, Colonel Ricardo Abel D'Onofria will take over the Health Department, Colonel Roberto Petrich will be director of systems, Colonel (to be promoted to brigadier general) Knud Erik Andersen [as received, no position], and Colonel Moises Irala will be the military affairs chief of the general staff.

Combat Units will also have new chiefs: Colonel Andres Antonietti (1st Brigade, Palomar), Colonel Alberto Ferraris (2d Brigade, Parana) Colonel Hector Zambrizzi (3d Brigade, Reconquista), Colonel Hector Mir (4th Brigade, Mendoza), Colonel Juan Francisco Laskowski (5th Brigade, Villa Reynolds, San Luis), Colonel Cesar Alejandro Torres (6th Brigade, Tandil), Colonel Manuel Rivero (7th Brigade, Moron), Colonel Carlos Corino (8th Brigade, Jose C. Paz), Colonel Jose Perez (9th Brigade, Comodoro Rivadavia) and Colonel Juan Anastasio (10th Brigade, Rio Gallegos).

Meanwhile, Colonel Vicente Bozovich has been appointed new commander of the central air region headquartered in Ezeiza and Colonel Enzo Cols will take over as head of Rio Cuarto materiel complex in Cordoba province.

Colonel (medical corps) Guillermo Ruiz has been appointed director Central Air Force Hospital and Colonel Valdecantos will take over as the new commander of the Mar del Plata Air Force Base. Colonel Edmundo Perez will be head of El Chamical Air Force base in La Rioja province, while Colonel Guillermo Barreiro will take over as head of the Quilmes materiel complex.

Colonel Idelio Bruno will be director of the Higher War College, Colonel Alejandro Lazo will take over the Cordoba Shcool for Noncommissioned officers, and Colonel Tomas Corral will be director of the Ezeiza School for Noncommissioned Officers.

URUGUAYAN VESSEL CAPTURED IN ARGENTINE WATERS

PY221550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0741 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially reported tonight that the Uruguayan fishing boat Laura Adriana was captured by a unit of the Argentine Naval Prefecture while operating in Argentine waters.

The vessel was detected the night before by the Coast Guard vessel Mantilla, 50 nautical miles south of Quequen Port and 15 nautical miles outside the common fishing zone established in the treaty of the La Plata River and its delta. The official report states that, in view of the situation, the Coast Guard Vessel sent a boarding party to make a pro-forma inspection. It was proven that holds of the Laura Adriana were full with 145 tons of various types of fish. The fishing boat was taken to Mar del Plata Port, 400 km south of Buenos Aires.

SARNEY SAYS TIES WITH CUBA SET FOR RESUMPTION

PY222017 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 2

[By Carlos Conde]

[Text] Speaking last night with a member of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] Board, President Jose Sarney reasserted that the resumption of relations between Brazil and Cuba "is a fact" because it has already been defined as a "government decision." Sarney added that the government is only waiting for the proper "domestic and international" time to make the announcement because it does not want an "exaggerated political discussion" on the issue so as not to scare the more conservative sectors, thus avoiding new pressures on the government of the New Republic. The president also noted that through the National Security Council he is still hearing opinions from various members of the cabinet in this regard.

A high-ranking Brazilian Foreign Ministry source yesterday told the leadership of the Chamber of Deputies that the resumption of Brazilian-Cuban relations should really occur during the congressional recess, "most likely in December."

Foreign Minister Comments

PY222355 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Speaking during the program "Brazil: Interview of the Brazilian News Agency," Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal today stated that the National Security Council will in the next few days state its position on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Cuba. Setubal said Itamaraty is prepared to implement the Brazilian Government's decision on the subject. [Begin recording] All that had to be done within Itamaraty to arrange the resumption of relations with Cuba has been done. I immediately ordered a complete study on the subject, to include all past and current problems in Cuban-Brazilian relations and those involved in resuming relations with Cuba, the conclusions of which were submitted to President Sarney. President Sarney requested the opinion of the National Security Council, which will state its opinion on the subject in the next few days. Then the Foreign Ministry will take prompt action to implement the president's decision [end recording]

SETUBAL TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN DECEMBER

PY141100 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 85 p 4

[From the "Political Column" page: "Brazil in Moscow"]

[Text] The first visit of a Brazilian foreign minister to the Soviet Union will begin in the city of Kiev, in the Ukraine, where Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal will arrive on 8 December, in time to begin the official contacts in Moscow the following Monday, 9 December. Setubal's retinue is rather small, notwithstanding the importance Itamaraty attributes to this trip. The foreign minister will be accompanied by Petrobras President Helio Beltrao, two ambassadors -- Ronaldo Costa and Rubens Barbosa -- and advisers Otto Agripino Maia and Stelio Amarantes.

PINOCHET NOTES OPPOSITION TO 'SAME' ADVERSARIES

PY230158 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Relay from Government House by (Percival Bell)]

[Excerpt] President General Augusto Pinochet today said that he is certain he is conveying the feelings of the ministers of his cabinet in stating that, quote, the desire to work and fully devote ourselves to Chile is strengthened when we see that our adversaries are the same ones that yesterday caused the most serious crisis of our history, unquote. The president made this statement in thanking the ministers of state that visited him on the occasion of his upcoming birthday.

NEW ARMY CHIEF EMPHASIZES COHESION, DISCIPLINE

PY231405 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1704 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 22 Nov (EFE) -- General Julio Canessa, who will be inaugurated on 1 December as a new member of the Government Junta, has stated that cohesion and discipline are necessary within the Chilean Army.

Canessa, who will replace General Cesar Raul Benavides as the Army representative to the Junta, yesterday made these remarks during a ceremony at which he installed General Santiago Sinclair, who is replacing him as Army deputy commander in chief. Gen Canessa said that if it remains strongly united, the army will make great achievements, will accomplish all of its goals, and will manage to avert open and covert attacks.

CUADRA, POLICE REPORT ONLY 100,000 AT RALLY

PY231450 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The administration confirms that there were 100,000 people attending yesterday's opposition rally. The director of the Investigative Police General Fernando Paredes has released that figure, which is based on precise and mathematical measurements. According to what was reported by the high-ranking officer, the rally occupied an area of 40,000 square meters, which, multiplied by the world coefficient of surface occupation, 2.5, equals 100,000 people.

Commenting on this figure, Gen Paredes said that the Investigative Police experts have carried out an evaluation comparing the rally to the 1966 rally also staged by the Democratic Alliance in the same place. In conclusion, Gen Paredes said that Gabriel Valdes [words indistinct] almost one million people, because that would mean to put 25 people in one square meter, which is physically impossible.

Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadra, during a lengthy conversation with reporters, said that the figures proved that there only 100,000 people at the opposition rally in O'Higgins Park yesterday, and that it has also been proven that the opposition has no leaders. Cuadra supplied scientific evidence supporting the government contention that only 100,000 people -- and not 1 million, as Gabriel Valdes and other opposition leader have claimed -- attended yesterday's rally. Pictures and precise measurements reveal that if there had actually been 1 million people, there would have been 25 persons per square meter, and this is physically impossible.

Minister Cuadra pointed out that the rally had some positive characteristics.

[Cuadra] "The rally held yesterday had some positive aspects. I would like to stress that there were very few incidents. Acts of this nature are usually followed by minor incidents. Fortunately, there were no serious incidents yesterday. Therefore, [words indistinct] a positive characteristic.

"Second, this fact also shows that the so-called peaceful protests are highly disadvantageous and that they yield no results. In fact, they are held in an absolutely irresponsible way, because nobody identifies himself, and it is therefore impossible to know who participates and who does not. However, yesterday there was an orderly rally, whose participants were clearly identified, and there were slogans, speeches, etc."

The rally also had major negative characteristics. Minister Cuadra deplored that once again some democratic sectors have joined the left.

"As for the negative side of the rally, I believe it is really deplorable that democratic opposition sectors have joined the People's Democratic Movement [MDP], which displayed its usual placards with pictures of Che Guevara and of former President Allende, with red flags, with Chilean flags painted with the hammer and sickle, and so forth. If the democratic opposition sectors do not adopt a clear stance on this matter in the near future, we will be making very little progress."

The Minister also noted some situations that were rather amusing.

"There is a noticeable shortage of opposition leaders. True leaders do not read prepared speeches at a rally of 100,000, where so many opposition members have gathered to say that they are living under a regime that is oppressing them so hard. True leaders speak to the masses. I do not see in Mr Gabriel Valdes the leadership traits of Mr Allende, Mr Frei, or of those great leaders like Pedro (Aguirre Cerda), Arturo Alessandri, or president Balmaceda. Another amusing aspect was the arrival of Mr Jorge Lavandero, who brought his (?dobermans)."

In response to other questions, the minister pointed out that the opposition has no leaders.

Concerning the possibility of authorizing other rallies, Cuadra said the government will always be willing to authorize them provided there are people responsible for the rallies so that everything can be carried out with order and tranquility. The important thing is that there must be people who take responsibility, he stressed.

Asked about a request by Gabriel Valdes to immediately enforce the measures proposed by the National Accord, Cuadra said that this petition has been raised since last August, that in this regard, the government raised some major issues last September, and that thus far there has been no answer to the government's presentation.

Minister Cuadra also gave his personal opinion on the rally held yesterday.

"In my opinion, Santiago is a city of 4 million in which 100,000 people comprise 2.5 percent of the population. That is, if the first rally of this kind held after 2 years of a permanent opposition campaign against the government could only gather 2.5 percent of the urban [word indistinct] in O'Higgins Park, I would say that the opposition leaders should now be seriously and deeply reflecting on the validity of their strategy and tactics. I believe they must draw useful conclusions from all this."

Cuadra dismissed as an excuse the contention that the people did not attend the rally because they were afraid. He was also asked how the situation of political leaders could be solved, taking into account that there are no laws regulating political activities.

"To engage in political activities is not the only condition for becoming a leader. The making of a leader begins at the grassroots level, in close contact with real facts. Opposition leaders are influenced by political ideologies and myths. They must accept that the issues they have raised have nothing to do with the main Chilean concerns. They should also spend more time in Chile instead of abroad, because this is what has given rise to the dichotomy between the real Chilean situation and what they believe to be the real Chilean situation. Their case is similar to that of Don Quixote."

Finally, regarding the adoption of a political system, the minister stressed that the government has said several times that it is moving forward with perseverance and in an orderly manner toward the goals of the institutionalization process. This process is subject to a timetable of activities by the legislative branch. Thus, it is the government which is actually taking steps forward in the transition to democracy.

Violence Ensues After Speech

PY221410 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] At the end of the rally called by the Democratic Alliance yesterday, at least 14 people were arrested, one Carabinero officer was injured, and public and private property was damaged. According to official reports, 100,000 people attended the public ceremony in the O'Higgins Park. After a show by artists, Gabriel Valdes Subercaseaux, the only speaker on the occasion, delivered a speech. During his 40-page speech, many people left the park. The demonstration was marked by a great number of people carrying flags and shouting slogans of movements promoting violence. It has been reported that youths responsible for the security inside the park discovered an individual carrying a Molotov cocktail and emblems of the Marxist Popular Democratic Movement.

At the end of the rally there were incidents, although the organizers had asked the attending people to leave the park peacefully. These incidents took place on the Matta, Diez, San Ignacio, San Diego and Alameda Avenues, between Nataniel and Vicuna Mackenna Avenues. At the corner of Nataniel and Matta Avenues, unidentified individuals threw stones at motorized Carabineros, injuring Corporal Gabriel Alejandro Ramirez Abarca. Unidentified individuals, who covered their faces with handkerchiefs painted with Movement of the Revolutionary Left emblems, threw stones at public transportation vehicles, and painted parked cars and walls with slogans. Another group set fire to a stand of the handicraft fair at the corner of Matta and San Diego Avenues. Traffic signs were destroyed, sewer lids lifted off, and tire-puncturing spikes thrown on the streets. The perpetrators of violence also tried to build fire barricades in the streets. In view of these incidents, the Carabinero Forces used gas to disperse the rioters.

MDP Praises 'Victory'

PY222337 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) has described yesterday's multitudinous rally at O'Higgins Park a great victory for unity without exception.

The MDP also lauded the speech by Democratic Alliance (AD) leader Gabriel Valdes and noted that it is possible to reconcile the MDP position with the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy. In a press conference held this morning, MDP acting President German Correa said that 1 million people had attended the rally and praised Valdes' speech.

[Correa] "The MDP attaches significance to the proposals by AD President Gabriel Valdes in his speech to the nation. We support Valdes' charges about the disastrous consequences the tyranny has brought to our country and to our people; his demand that the regime of terror, violence, and repression, and the systematic violation of human rights be ended; and his demand that the detained and banished leaders immediately be released.

"We also support Valdes' appeal for solidarity with the workers' struggle for their rights and gains, especially the port workers; and with the demands of the young people, the slum dwellers, and the students. We support his demand that the urgent measures proposed in the National Accord be implemented immediately; and of course his demand that the people be allowed to exercise again their sovereign right to freely and democratically elect their rulers and authorities as soon as possible.

"In this regard, we are convinced that through unity and the constant, decisive mobilization of the people and of all democratic forces, we will make 1986 the year when the Chilean people regain their freedom and will build their future democracy."

Correa said they are certain these basic democratic measures can in no way be implemented as long as Pinochet remains in power. He added that the O'Higgins Park rally has shown that an agreement should be reached on a package of basic proposals to promote democracy.

"The multitudinous rally staged at O'Higgins Park has shown that all democratic forces must take new steps toward promoting agreement. We are convinced that we can reach an agreement on a basic democratic proposal that would take into account the proposals made by the MDP, the Democratic Intransigency [la Democracia Intransigente -- not further identified], some provisions of the National Accord, the basic proposals of each political group, and on a social mobilization plan."

For his part, MDP Secretary General Jose Sanfuentes has stated that 1986 will be a key year for the future of democracy in Chile. Sanfuentes said that in the face of the growing mobilization and unity it is conceivable that democracy could be restored in 1986.

Correa drew a clear distinction between the Armed Forces and the government of General Pinochet: "We have time and again said that the main stumbling block in the way of democracy is the Pinochet regime. In this regard, we believe the Armed Forces have a serious responsibility Armed Forces must assume their responsibility."

Sanfuentes also criticized what he described as interference in Chilean domestic affairs by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes. He said: It is not for him to come and tell us with whom a dialogue can be held, or who should be kept in or left out of the future democracy.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO OAS -- Patricio Carrasco has been installed as ambassador of the Chilean Delegation to the OAS, replacing Leonidas Irrazabal, who will return home because of health problems. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 85 PY]

30-DAY STATE OF ECONOMIC EMERGENCY APPROVED

PA241829 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A state of economic emergency will be in effect for an initial 30-day period. The government believes that the measure will enable it to handle the situations resulting from the destruction of the Palace of Justice and the Nevado del Ruiz disaster. After 5 hours of deliberations, the Colombian State Council yesterday endorsed the government's proposal for the declaration of an economic emergency.

[Begin recording] [Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez] The mechanisms that will be adopted initially are designed to prevent the passing of special taxes. [end recording]

The justice minister said that the economic emergency will be used to finance the creation of a special security corps for the judicial branch. The funds will also be used to reconstruct the files that were destroyed during the Palace of Justice takeover and to expedite procedures to issue death certificates for those people listed as missing. These death certificates will account for the disappearances of Palace of Justice and Armero disaster victims. The emergency funds will also finance the reconstruction of the notary files buried under the mud in Armero and the opening of new property record files in that section of Tolima.

The decree establishing the state of economic emergency will be issued within the next several hours. It will also include measures for the rehabilitation of some 20,000 hectares of farm land devastated by the mud and rock avalanches, as well as allocations for the construction of new housing, health centers, and schools for the victims of the Nevado del Ruiz eruption.

Disaster Losses Estimated

PA221735 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Nov 85 p 9

[Excerpt] A preliminary estimate by the authorities of the economic tragedy of the Ruiz disaster is 50 billion pesos in losses for the agricultural and livestock sector in northern Tolima and Caldas. Rice, sorghum, peanuts, coffee, and thousands of heads of cattle were wiped out by the violence of the waters and the continuous fall of ashes, as well as by water contamination.

The Armero region, hit hardest by the flooding of the Lagunilla River, was one of the areas where agricultural and livestock activities had the characteristics of an agro-industry. The loss of various equipment there totals billions of pesos because production was mostly carried out by machines.

In addition, the land, considered the most fertile, cannot be used again for production for several years. In the high regions of the central mountain range, where there was no avalanche, the ashes and the rain of sand severely damaged the crops surrounding the Nevado region. The contamination of the water used for cattle breeding also caused severe damages. Although it has not been officially confirmed, there could be problems for cattle breeding along the banks of various rivers, including the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. For this reason, the authorities are keeping strict control over the water used for agricultural and livestock activities along the Magdalena Medio region.

The problem with the ashes, which reached areas as far away from the epicenter of the tragedy as the state of Tachira in Venezuela, will also eventually cause losses in the Boyaca region.

PEACE COMMISSION EXAMINES TRUCE SITUATION

PA231532 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] While the Colombian Peace Commission is examining the possibility of extending the duration of the truce signed by the government and FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], FARC leader Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa has said he will withdraw from the Peace Commission unless it is reorganized. The commission has announced it will send members to verify the process by which reports of truce violations have been filed. Ricardo Canon has more.

[Begin recording] [Canon] Five subcommissions of the Peace Commission last night said they favor extending the peace process advanced by the administration of President Belisario Betancur. However, FARC leader Braulio Herrera has reported harassment and hostility by the Army during the so-called "Condor" operation, the plans of which reportedly include the assassination of FARC leader Jacobo Arenas.

[Herrera] We reported the so-called "Operation 85" and the "Condor" plan, which include a number of operations against FARC fronts that are obeying the truce, including the central general staff, and the assassination of left-wing leaders of the Patriotic Unity and the Communist Party.

[Canon] Do you feel harassed on any front?

[Herrera] Of course there is hostility. At this time there is hostility in middle Magdalena, where three guerrilla fronts are being subjected to a virtual military encirclement. The 3d Front is having problems in Caqueta. Other fronts are facing problems in other areas. The situation is quite complex.

[Peace Commission President John Agudelo Rios] We are planning a number of tours with the cooperation of the Attorney General's Office to verify all the actions that have been reported. However, it is not easy to send people every day to all the places where verifications are requested. Nonetheless, we do have a concrete plan we will work on so that the peace process can take place without obstacles and problems. Naturally, the problem is a complex one. There are many groups, sectors, and complaints from one side and the other that must be verified. We are working on it. [end recording]

M-19 CONDEMNS EPL LEADER CALVO'S DEATH

PA232103 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota--The M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrilla movement today expressed its views regarding this week's incidents which include the occupation of Urrao municipality and the murder of EPL [Popular Liberation Army] leader Oscar William Calvo. The guerrilla movement said that the occupation of Urrao, a town southwest of Medellin, represents an advance toward the formation of a single army formed by EPL and M-19 troops as was proposed by the national guerrilla coordinating board.

The M-19 condemned the murder of EPL leader Oscar William Calvo and said that this was a plan drafted by paramilitary groups to (?weaken) those fighting for demcoracy in Colombia.

FEBRES CORDERO MAKES 5-HOUR VISIT TO PUERTO RICO

Renews Charges Against Nicaragua

PA220453 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0005 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero reitereated today in San Juan, Puerto Rico, that the Nicaraguan Sandinist government is "illegitimate" and presumably is preventing the final achievement of peace in Central America. "One cannot speak of being a democratic ruler, as Commander Daniel Ortega tries to do, when one is not chosen in a legitimate election," Febres Cordero said at news conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"We have said and will ratify it today that we are convinced that so long as the people are not given the full right to self-determination, there will not be peace in Central America," he said. "It was these types of statements, which have nothing to do with intervention by one government in the internal affairs of another, that prompted Commander Ortega's reaction, which resulted in breaking realtions," he affirmed.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega won the 1984 general elections, which the Ecuadoran president does not recognize. Ecuador and Nicaragua broke diplomatic relations on 11 October following several verbal disputes over the regional conflict. Ecuador had joined the Contadora support group on 3 October. It is presently made up of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay. Febres Cordero said that he still supports the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama.

The Ecuadoran chief of state said that he discussed this issue with Puerto Rican Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon, one of the few heads of government who have expressed support for the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua. Hernandez Colon reaffirmed that he will not include Nicaragua in his regional industrial initiative which, according to his own statements, is aimed at helping in the economic development of the Caribbean.

Febres Cordero paid a 5-hour visit to San Juan, during which he met and lunched with Governor Hernandez Colon. This concluded his tour of the Caribbean after a vist to Venezuala and the Dominican Republic.

Returns to Quito

PA221305 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero returned to the country a few minutes ago following a 9-day tour to Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and a short stopover in Puerto Rico. Febres Cordero arrived in Quito at approximately 1730 and was received at the Mariscal Sucre International Airport by Acting President Dr Blasco Penaherrera Padilla and other high-ranking cabinet officials.

Teran Calls Trip 'Fruitful'

PA231551 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero arrived in Quito on Thursday in a persistent rain that prevented his making statements to the press.

However, Foreign Minister Edgar Teran reported on the results of the presidential visit to Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico.

[Begin Teran recording] Regarding the political aspect, that is, the rapprochement of the governments in the general direction of their foreign policy, the trip was very fruitful because the president contacted two (?centrist and consolidated) governments of social democratic leanings, and he found many points of agreement concerning international politics. It is pleasant to see how much understanding there is in international relations when there is wise and adequate guidance and a will to serve the people. We discussed topics such as drug trafficking and terrorism, and we found that our governments identify these aspects as linked crimes against humanity. We also discussed the Central American issue, and agreement was also found in this area. We advocated the disarmament of the area, controlled disarmament, and the full existence of democracy there as basic prerequisites for peace.

As to economic matters, the visit was also very fruitful. A general trade agreement was signed with Venezuela establishing general lines to reactivate trade that had been closed altogether. The amount of possible trade will be $47 million in the next few months. In addition, we discussed the possibility of Venezuelan investments in Ecuador and vice versa. [end recording]

The Ecuadoran foreign minister referred to the products that will be exchanged between Ecuador and Venezuela.

[Begin recording] The list of products that will be exchanged from Venezuela range from petrochemicals to some of the so-called problem products in the relations between the two countries. This involves Ecuadoran industrialized products and several Venezuelan industrialized products, especially petrochemicals. Regarding mutual investments, new possibilities were opened. An Ecuadoran bank will eventually open in Venezuela, and there will be several Venezuelan investments here.

In the Dominican Republic, the Dominican Government presented a group of projects for cooperation between the two countries, including exchanges of technologies, when a government makes achievements and wants to pass them on to friendly governments, for example a program of generic drugs, inexpensive medicines which the Dominican Republic is implementing successfully. To give you another example, there is the possibility that Ecuador could share with the Dominican Republic certain technological know-how about oil marketing. [end recording]

In conclusion, Teran praised the president's trip and highlighted the positive response received in the countries visited: Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico, where Febres Cordero made a 5-hour stopover.

TALKS ANNOUNCED ON RESUMING CUBAN RELATIONS

PY230023 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner today announced that in mid-December a Peruvian-Cuban meeting will study the resumption of relations at the level of ambassador between Peru and Cuba. Wagner made this statement in Ica, 300 km south of Lima, and he said the meeting would take place in Havana. Relations between the two countries have been maintained at the charge d'affaires level since 1980 due to the take-over of the Peruvian Embassy by approximately 10,000 Cubans who wanted to leave their country.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRAISES BILATERAL TIES

PY240134 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Nov 85 pp 41-42

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador to Peru Anatoliy Filatov by Victor Cayco -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Cayco] Now, Mr Ambassador, let's touch on Peruvian-Soviet relations. How do you consider their prospects?

Filatov: I would like to say for the record that our ties with Peru occupy a special place within Soviet relations with Latin America -- which are developing very dynamically. These relations are founded on the general principles of the UN Charter, based on equality, noninterference in internal affairs, complete respect for national sovereignty, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

[Cayco] Are there possibilities for increasing these relations?

Filatov: As you know, a good basis for Soviet-Peruvian relations exists, which has been built over the past 16 years in the fields of trade, economic cooperation, culture, science, technology, sports, and others. Certainly, there are many great opportunities to increase our relations; for our part, the USSR is willing to do all it can to fulfill this potential.

[Cayco] How are bilateral relations, especially concerning foreign policy?

Filatov: We highly value the common views that we and Peru hold on important issues in internatational politics, and fundamentally on those things concerning the defense of peace, disarmament, and cooperation. Peru arouses the best feelings of the USSR due to its rich cultural traditions, its generous hospitality, and the creative talent of its people.

[Cayco] What is the stand of the USSR concerning a topic very close to us, the Latin American foreign debt?

Filatov: The USSR has stated in diverse international forums the necessity of establishing a new economic order that will promote better levels of exchange between the industrial countries and the developing countries. We support the Latin American forces in securing their economic independence in order to insure more just and dignified living conditions.

[Cayco] One last question: What is the position of your government concerning Peruvian President Alan Garcia's proposal on the reduction of arms purchases in the region?

Filatov: To answer you, it is sufficient to mention that the USSR is a signatory of the Treaty of Tlaltelolco, in which Latin America is declared a zone where nuclear tests are prohibited. If this is linked to a reduction in armaments in order that the funds thus freed be used for regional development, then I congratulate you.

FMLN LEADER URGES ACTIVE MEDIATION FROM GARCIA

PY231957 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0359 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (EFE) -- Ruben Zamora, a representatives of the armed opposition in El Salvador, has told Peruvian President Alan Garcia that the member countries of the support organization for the Contadora Group should play a more active role in the quest for a dialogue between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government. The support organization, made up of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Peru, was created on 29 July this year at the suggestion of President Alan Garcia himself.

Ruben Zamora, who is a member of the FMLN-FDR [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front] political-diplomatic committee,today held a press conference during which he reported that he had suggested to President Garcia the possibility of direct participation of the support organization in the quest for a political solution in El Salvador.

Zamora said that Contadora's efforts were highly positive but explained that since this group is made up of governments that have been carrying on talks with the Central American governments, the group cannot meddle in El Savlador's domestic conflict.

He explained that this restricts the efforts of the Contadora Group, because relaxation will not come to Central America as long as no peaceful solution is arrived at in El Salvador.

According to Ruben Zamora, this task could be assumed by the support organization, which does not operate under the limitations of the Contadora Group, and it should start by pressuring Jose Napoleon Duarte's administration into a third meeting with FMLN-FDR representatives. In 1984 two such meetings were held: one on 15 October and the other on 30 November, while this year the opposition front had had four offers to resume talks turned down.

The Salvadoran leader reported that Duarte's refusals are prompted first by the policy of tension in Central America encouraged by the Reagan Administration, second by the reluctance of the Salvadoran Armed Forces high command, and third by the attitude of the president himself.

I would not dare say -- Zamora stated -- that Duarte opposes dialogue, but it is certainly not his first priority. Duarte's priority is to remain in power and become a permament ally of the United States.

Zamora described the current military situation as a shaky balance because neither the army nor the guerrillas is able to inflict strategically decisive blows on its opponent. He stressed, however, that the FMLN maintains its power, as attested to by the spreading war, which 4 years ago was being fought in four provinces and today blazes in 12 of the nation's 15 provinces.

The representative of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces sidestepped a question about Alan Garcia's reaction to his request for support by saying that as a rule he does not make any comments about the answers of presidents or foreign ministers unless expressly authorized to do so.

ISRAEL'S SHARON ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

PY230014 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Israeli Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon arrived today in Montevideo for a 5-day official visit. During his visit Sharon will evaluate bilateral trade relations. The minister, formerly Israeli defense minister, arrived from Argentina, and during his stay he will meet with President Julio Sanguinetti. He will participate in a meeting of the Permanent Uruguayan-Israeli Joint Commission, visit several rural establishments, and host a reception.

PINEYRUA APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

PY211825 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1453 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Captain Bernardo Pineyrua, retired, has been appointed Uruguayan ambassador to Cuba after resumption of diplomatic ties, which had been severed for 20 years. Pineyrua served as head of the hydrography services until 1973, when the authorities of the military government relieved him of his post and forced him to go into retirement for his opposition to the February 1973 coup d'etat. With the advent of democracy on 1 March, Captain Pineyrua was reinstated on the list of personnel available to occupy diplomatic posts. He is now being confirmed as the head of the Uruguayan mission in Cuba. According to official sources, the approval of the appointment by the government of Fidel Castro will be forwarded in the next few days by Cuban Charge d'Affaires Jose Francisco Piedra Rencurrel, who arrived in Montevideo recently to establish the new Cuban Embassy.

MILITARY CENTERS DECRY 'SYSTEMATIC ATTACKS'

PY220213 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Associations of retired military officers have issued a communique deploring the public handling of confidential information on the trials or charges affecting their members. The communique states: In the face of the campaign of systematic attacks against the military community, against its moral and material values, and against its dearest feelings of integration and support for the fatherland, the Military Center, the General Artigas Military Center, and the Retired Officers' Center hereby state:

1. That revanchism has historically been a factor of social disruption;

2. That they firmly support peace and the republican, democratic system of government;

3. That they deplore the current public handling of confidential information and studies, which is irresponsibly and improperly jeopardizing the security and the prestige of commanders, officers, and their families before the proper courts pass judgment on their cases;

4. That it is the military courts which are legally empowered to hear cases involving military crimes committed by military officers while discharging their duties;

5. That they are permanently concerned about the way the national situation is developing; and

6. That they appreciate the efforts the Executive Branch, some lawmakers, and other citizens are making to avoid abuses and to strengthen public order and tranquillity.

DE LA MADRID PRAISES GENEVA SUMMIT TALKS

PA231633 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting held 2 days ago in Geneva has been described as positive throughout the world. Yesterday Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid sent messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet. In his messages President de la Madrid reiterated the trust of the international community in the agreements and proposals made during the Geneva meeting in the areas of nuclear weapons' limitation and reduction. President de la Madrid said that the outcome of the summit renews Mexico's trust in a frank and constructive dialogue.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT SEEKING INCREASED TRADE

FL230336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Nuevo Laredo, 22 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Cuban Government is interested in selling a large range of products to Nuevo Laredo, a border town of the northern state of Tamaulipas. This statement was made by Silvia Rodriguez Rivero, a market research specialist of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade, during a visit with municipal authorities. She explained that her country wants to negotiate with this northern city. She said that the Cuban delegation will also visit Tijuana, Baja California, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and Mexicali. She explained that Cuba wants to increase trade with Mexico following the signing of a bilateral trade agreement. She said Cuba is not trying to compete with U.S. products, especially not those in which the Americans dominate the market, such as electronics.

SILVA HERZOG ADVISES CHAMBER ON ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

PA232011 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Report by Dante Limon and Hector Gonzalez Perez -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Finance and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog appeared before the Chamber of Deputies this morning, discussing Mexico's debt and the country's economic outlook. Explaining the bill on revenues for 1986 to the deputies, Silva Herzog presented a realistic picture of our financial problems. This year, he said, the economic reorganization program weakened very quickly. There are severe limitations that prevent the accelerated advance of certain areas, and the rate of exchange of free dollars [dolares libres] is at excessively high levels.

The finance secretary stressed that although 1985 has been extremely difficult, Mexico did not lose the course or control of its economy. He added that the crisis we are experiencing did not appear spontaneously, suddenly, or in an isolated manner. Silva Herzog also referred to Mexico's foreign debt. Mexico is now less in debt, internally and externally, in real terms than it was a few years ago.

[Silva Herzog] "The will and intention of the Mexican Government to meet the obligations that stem from the foreign debt are not based on the fact that it considers the foreign debt one of honor or that we are subject to foreign interests. The government has stated that it will meet these obligations because it serves the interests of those it is committed to: the Mexican people.

"A country like ours could not withstand drastic interruptions in its financial, commercial, or political relations with the international community by establishing a unilateral suspension. Confrontation and isolation are not the best ways to protect the welfare of the majority. It would have serious effects on our potential for economic growth, and this in turn would be reflected, with serious consequences, on salaries and employment. Profits, if there were any, would be minimal and precarious."

Silva Herzog said that the reorganization of the foreign debt is not a definitive solution to our problems. He said that the payment of the debt cannot and has never come before the people's needs.

[Silva Herzog] "For this reason, we have maintained that the reorganization of the debt is an important step, but it is not the final solution to the problem. We must continue to seek a greater advance on this matter that guarantees a necessary transfer of resources to developing countries and a decrease in the burden of the service of the debt."

During his speech, which began at 1100, Silva Herzog summed up how the government proposes to increase revenues in 1986. He noted that the year will begin with strict control on expenditures, internal savings will increase, more taxes will be levied on businesses and those who have more, and subsidies will be controlled. He said that a small victory over inflation is foreseen for 1986:

[Silva Herzog] "We must be aware that there will be no spectacular achievements. We foresee a small victory over inflation and, under the best conditions, a moderate increase in the GNP. This is so because it is not easy for structural reforms -- which are aimed at overcoming problems that have accumulated for a long time -- to bear fruit within a short term. There is inertia and resistence to changes which is hard to eliminate. The country's economic policy gives high priority to fighting inflation, and to do this we need to improve public finances."

He said that in 1986 we must learn to spend well and less because we are experiencing a stage of transition, not a bonanza.

SENATE APPROVES FEDERAL LAW OF SEA

PA231936 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] At noon today the Senate approved the federal law of the sea proposed by President Miguel de la Madrid. Senator Rafael Armando Herrera Morales noted that this law will help create a national awareness of the importance of our seas and the benefits that can be obtained from them. Meanwhile, Senator Alejandro Sobarzo Loaiza said that the approval of the new law shows our rights over resources we must protect, because they are the patrimony of all Mexicans.

TURBOJET PURCHASE PLANNED TO PROTECT WATERS

FL230046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Veracruz, 21 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In late 1985 and early 1986 Mexico will buy 10 Spanish-built turbojet airplanes and put them into service protecting the 200 miles of Mexican territorial waters.

In this port of the Gulf of Mexico, the Mexican secretary of the Navy said that with the purchase of these airplanes the national naval air fleet will have 45 planes to guard territorial waters.

Secretary of the Navy Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega said the capacity to combat drug trafficking and illegal fishing activities will also be strengthened by this purchase. He also said that Aguila-class boats and Olmeda-class rescue launches are being built in shipyards in the ports of Tampico and Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico, and in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

BANXICO REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT OVERDRAFT

FL221757 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government's domestic financing through the Bank of Mexico (Banxico) last September surpassed the goal set for the entire 1985 and registered a 96-billion peso ($300 million) overdraft, the bank has reported.

A Banxico report to the National Congress shows that by 30 September 1985 the balance of loans given to this Mexican Government amounted to 6.127 trillion pesos (about $19 billion). The limit for the entire year was projected at 6.031 trillion pesos (about $18.75 billion).

Mexico's central bank underscored that the balance of the loans provided for 1985's first 9 months shows a 195-billion pesos (about $2.961 billion) increase compared to the existing balance up to 31 December 1984, amounting to 5.176 trillion pesos (about $15.937 billion). Additional cash loans granted by Banxico amounted to 742 billion pesos ($2.312 billion) during that period and 209 billion pesos ($653.125 million) were needed to pay the Mexican Government's debt in foreign currency as a result of the changes in the peso currency exchange.

BRIEFS

1984 ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- The National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information has reported the final figures on economic activity in 1984. The report states that the GNP for 1984 increased by 3.7 percent over 1970 [as heard]. Agriculture, fisheries, and forestry grew by 2.5 percent in 1984, compared to 1983. Mining increased by 1.8 percent, and extractions of crude oil and natural gas increased by 1.4 percent. The manufacturing industry grew by 4.8 percent; electricity by 7.4 percent; communications by 7.6 percent; and transportation by 6 percent. Financial services and leases on real estate increased by 2.9 percent and communal, social, and personal services by 3.3 percent. Commerce and construction increased by 3.8 and 3.4 percent, respectively. Activities at restaurants and hotels decreased by 2.9 percent. However, education services increased by 7.1 percent; medical services by 0.4 percent; public administration and defense services by 5.3 percent; and imports by 19.5 percent. [Summary] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Nov 85 PA]

COSTA RICA

AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY NICARAGUA PROTESTED

PA230053 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government filed today a "vigorous protest" with the Nicaraguan Government for violating its airspace with two Sandinist Air Force helicopters.

According to the protest note signed by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and addressed to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel D'Escoto, the helicopters' overflight occurred at 2000 on 19 November over Barra del Colorado, at the mouth of the San Juan River, on the Atlantic seaboard. Gutierrez claimed that the aircraft overflew the area and then returned to Nicaragua.

In his note to D'Escoto, Gutierrez also indicates that, "regrettably," it is now that the Nicaraguan authorities' words and deeds have "become somewhat coherent."

He said that, in the past, when the Sandinist Army "systematically attacked and violated" Costa Rica's sovereignty, the highest Nicaraguan authorities told the international community that the Sandinists' only purpose "was to attain peace in the region through a determined, unconditional support for the Contadora Group's efforts."

Gutierrez adds: "Conversely, Nicaragua's actions and statements are now coherent because, while the Sandinist Army attacks and violates Costa Rica's sovereignty, Nicaraguan diplomats have expressly indicated that the Sandinist Government does not have the slightest intention of signing the Contadora Document."

The foreign minister concluded: "In other words, the Nicaraguan Government does not support the Contadora Group's work for peace in Central America."

EL SALVADOR

ARMY REPORTS ON CLASH WITH NICARAGUAN VESSELS

PA231747 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Armed Forces' press directorate today charged that two Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessels provoked an armed incident yesterday when they entered Salvadoran jurisdictional waters in the Gulf of Fonseca.

According to an official communique, two Sandinist Army vessels violated Salvadoran territorial waters to seize fishing craft and their crews. Salvadoran Navy Coast Guard vessels arrived on the scene. An exchange of shots occurred as a result of which the Nicaraguan vessels fled.

Lieutenant Colonel Armando Aviles, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee, told this radio station that the incident took place south of Meanguera Island, which is part of Salvadoran territory, when the two Nicaraguan coast guard vessels tried to capture Salvadoran fishermen. (?According to) Col Aviles, a Salvadoran Navy command post detected the presence of the Sandinist craft. Immediately, three Salvadoran vessels came to the area and a heavy exchange of shots occurred, in which .50-cal machine guns and 20-mm cannon were used.

One of the Nicaraguan craft was damaged. None of the Salvadoran crewmen was wounded and we don't know whether some of theirs were, the spokesman said. He added that no protest has been filed with the Salvadoran Government. Nevertheless, a protest has apparently been filed with the Honduran Government, thinking the craft involved were from Honduras. In addition, it has not been reported whether the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry protested this violation of national territory by Nicaraguan vessels.

Col Aviles also reported that a broad military operation began today at 0500 on the slopes of Guazapa hill, some 30 km north of the capital. About 2,000 soldiers, supported by artillery and aircraft are participating in the operation. This morning, San Salvador residents were awakened by the loud bursts of the 500-lb bombs dropped by A-37 planes. U.S.-supplied Huey helicopters also participated in the action. No casualties have been reported so far.

It has also been reported that security and Army members have continued to detain people who apparently are linked to guerrilla activities. We were told this morning by a relative about the detention of Richardo Ulises Galindo, 24, and Oscar Orlando Galindo, 26.

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT OFFERS TO RESUME DIALOGUE

PA230412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran vice president and foreign minister, offered today in Paris to the Salvadoran guerrillas to resume a political dialogue through a delegate that could be appointed by the government, who could meet in Europe with the guerrilla representatives.

Castillo Claramount, however -- who is in Paris on a private visit -- has said that he "does not really think a meeting with the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, people could be held because of the internal struggle in the FDR for the movement's control."

According to the minister, "the most radical sector that controls the FMLN high command has been prevailing over the FDR, that has not been consulted during the latest kidnapping and murders."

He later said that the Contadora process is in a "worrisome and regrettable state of stagnation," whose responsibility he attributed to Nicaragua.

After he meets with Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, Castillo Claramount will leave tomorrow, Saturday, for Rome as part of a "tour through Europe to present El Salvador's situation and close ties with European countries."

He also stated that El Salvador "does not concur with any destabilizing action against any one country" and "rejects any proposal in this direction."

Asked about the future of a dialogue with Honduras regarding the border issue, particularly in light of the fact that the Lima Treaty between the two countries will expire on 10 December, he stressed his government's willingness for a settlement and expressed his hope for a bilateral accord without having to resort to the The Hague International Court. he said that "this would be very profitable for Central America." He pointed out: "A general accord could be signed before 10 December that would allow for a detailed discussion later."

DUARTE REPORTEDLY TO MAKE CHANGES IN CABINET

PA222243 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Nov 85 pp 7, 35

[Text] High official circles have been commenting that the cabinet of the current government headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte will undergo important and radical changes at the beginning of the next year. Duarte will adjust his political plans.

This is also the most discussed topic in political circles and in the legislative assembly. The possibility that some ministers and deputy ministers will begin to resign in 2 weeks, leaving Duarte free to pick his new cabinet, has also been commented on. The main cause for the removal of the officials is to speed up and humanize the activities of the government, as it has been adversely affected by the latest events in the country, particularly regarding the economic crisis, general unemployment, constant strikes in the public sector, and violations of the law.

In addition, Duarte seeks to improve his image, seriously marred by the kidnapping of his daughter Ines Guadalupe. She suffered from Stockholm Syndrome and was later exchanged for 25 terrorists who had been in prison. Duarte's image has also been marred by the fact that more than 100 wounded and disabled guerrillas were allowed to leave the country. As a result of this exchange, some sectors charged Duarte with subordinating national interests to those of his family. The president, however, justified the negotiations with the rebels during a trip to Washington a few days after the incident, stating it was the country that made the decision with the support of all national sectors.

One of the most important problems which Duarte considers carefully and with much concern is that of the candidates who will replace those being dismissed. Duarte wants to avoid repeating similar mistakes in the future. It has been commented on in high government circles that many of the ministers and deputy ministers could not support the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] political project, due to inability, indifference, or lack of identification with PDC working plans. One of the officials, who has drafted his resignation already, told his friends: "It is impossible to work for the government because Duarte wants to make all the decisions by himself, down to the smallest details. This makes us recall the personality of Col Jose Maria Lemus, who centered all government decisions upon himself to such an extent that he even appointed orderlies.

There exists in the government party a strong movement to ensure that changes in ministers and directors of autonomous institutions can be made by officials fully identified with the PDC ideology; members of other parties cannot adapt to Duarte's procedures and way of thinking. For this reason, these officials hamper Duarte instead of assisting him to carry out his plans. According to others, the new cabinet should be formed mainly by technocrats, if these are sincere plans meant to solve serious national problems.

Undoubtedly, there is a general dissatisfaction and annoyance in the country's different sectors because of the social and economic crisis, insecurity, and unemployment. Instead of diminishing, the conflict has increased in the past few months. After 17 months in office, none of the problems have been settled as Duarte pledged during his presidential campaign.

As we recall, Duarte pledged to solve the following problems: economic reactivation, participation, humanization of the conflict, democratization, and participation. [as published]

None of these five points have been improved. Quite the opposite, the situation has gone from bad to worse. It is evident that there is a wide chasm between what Duarte promised his voters and what he has really done.

An opposition politician, who asked not to be identified, has said that the PDC's claim that "We have the soul of the people," is an irony, because public workers have expressed demands and now complain more than ever. He added that the social pact has been one of paper, disappointing the workers. In addition, coffee, cotton, and sugarcane growers, as well as industrialists and businessmen have become disappointed.

Considering this, Duarte has made a radical decision. He has removed many of his ministers in an effort to improve his image. It remains to be seen whether the idea was only to improve our image or to really change the critical national situation for the better.

VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON INES DUARTE STATEMENTS

PA230417 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Almost 1 month after her release and subsequent refusal to speak to the press, Napoleon Duarte's daughter, Ines Guadalupe Duarte appeared on government television and said the statements she made over the FMLN's radio stations had been made under pressure. Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously, Colonel Ochoa Perez, one of the military leaders who staunchly opposed the way Duarte handled or was forced to handle his daughter's kidnapping case, reiterated the alleged unity between the Armed Forces and the Christian Democratic government. We believe that Ines Duarte's statement on the one hand, and Ochoa Perez' on the other, were the product of negotiations between the government and the Armed Forces, that is, between Duarte and the group of military which opposes him, and that they were issued to save the apparent image of unity between the members of the ruling power bloc severely damaged by the 24 October exchange.

For Napoleon Duarte it is supremely important to show the world an image of a united government with an obedient and subordinate Armed Forces. Ines Guadalupe Duarte's kidnapping and the subsequent negotiations by which the FMLN was able to take more than 100 war-maimed out of the country, pull 26 of its cadres out of prison, and expose the Duarte administration's human rights violations bared that image and showed all its fissures and deep internal divisions. Napoleon Duarte handled the situation pragmatically. He needed to save that apparent image of unity, so he made his daughter speak against the FMLN although by this time just about everyone had forgotten her case. In exchange, Ochoa Perez came forth and reaffirmed the Armed Forces' subordination to the president. Everybody knows that Ochoa Perez, General Bustillo, Colonel Estaben, and others are Napoleon Duarte's principal foes in the Army.

The kidnapping of Duarte's daughter and its aftermath were a strategic victory for the FMLN. They exposed the division of power existing in El Salvador. The FMLN rescued 26 of its cadres from prison, all but three of whom returned to the war fronts. It succeeded in taking more than 100 war-maimed out of the country through an exchange in which some 15 governments played a part.

On the day of the exchange a virtual cease-fire took place by agreement of the two sides. It was very hard for the Armed Forces to acknowledge that the FMLN has so much power. The FMLN did not only accomplish all of the above, it also showed Ines Guadalupe Duarte the just reasons behind the revolutionary struggle. It is the FMLN's policy to explain to all its war prisoners its political stance and the reasons why we struggle.

Ines Guadalupe Duarte issued a statement to the guerrilla stations on the justice of the revolutionary struggle just as she was being released and when nothing could backfire. The behavior of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, whom Napoleon Duarte hurriedly took out of the country, drove the military to the following logical conclusion: the humiliation was too great and the political cost too high to pay for a worthless cause, for someone who the military expected would raise a voice against the FMLN, and who on the contrary, refused not only to speak against the FMLN, but also to appear on a television show that had been prepared prior to her release. Before Ines Duarte's statements to the rebel radio stations were known, before they were released over our stations, the military were already saying that all they had accomplished in a year was falling apart in an instant. The crisis was in full swing before Radio Venceremos broadcast Ines Duarte's statement. However, the humiliation her statement implied flooded the military's cup of discontent.

With regard to Ines Duarte's statement to Channel 10, we believe it is irrelevant to argue now if what she said is true or false. That will be up to Ms Duarte's conscience. However, one can presume that when the humiliated military heard the first statements she made--to the rebel radios--and observed her behavior at the monent she was released, they said to Napoleon Duarte: Either you make that girl speak against the FMLN or you pack your bags and request work as a cook for the king and queen of Spain.

We said we will not argue in this commentary if Ines Duarte's recent statement is true or false. We will leave that to her conscience. But we do want to discuss the regime's internal political situation in the light of her statement. Her statement came almost 1 month after her release, after she refused to talk to the press and Duarte kept his hands over her mouth during their tour through the United States and Europe. Duarte spoke about the so-called Stockholm Syndrome to explain what was described as Ines Duarte's intense identification with her captors. Duarte said his daughter was being helped by a psychologist. Ines Duarte made the statement to our stations at the precise moment she was released. Can anyone really believe that after having been turned over to the representatives of humanitarian organizations, church dignitaries, and members of the diplomatic corps, Ines Duarte was forced to turn back and affectionately embrace and say goodbye to the FMLN fighters who were at the ceremony of release? That embrace, Ines Duarte's refusal to make accusations against the FMLN, and her statement to the rebel stations humiliated and angered the military. This is evidently a case of family, not political crisis. The Army had to avenge the humiliation. Duarte had to do something to patch up the picture that emerged showing all the internal divisions. So two sides negotiated. Ines Duarte went back on her statements to the guerrilla radios after almost 1 month of silence and Ochas Perez spoke about the Armed Forces' subordination to Duarte.

The picture was patched up, but only outwardly, because the crisis and the divisions prevail beneath the prepared statements. It will not be long before they surface.

One question remains: Who pressured Ines Duarte into making statements? The FMLN, which interviewed her at the moment of her release in the presence of diplomats, churchmen, and others? Did the FMLN pressure Ines Duarte to refuse during 1 month to speak lies? Or did Napoleon Duarte and Rey Prendes pressure her to issue those statements prepared in the United States 1 month later and told to a government media with the only aim of patching up a political situation? Duarte's pragmatism, as portrayed in this case, proves his poor moral makeup.

RELATIVES SAY DUARTE'S HUMANIZATION 'INSINCERE'

PA231711 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Attention, much attention. We have in our hands a newspaper article, a communique published by human rights associations, by humanitarian organizations, uncovering Duarte's alleged humanitarian efforts. It is a paid advertisement published in Salvadoran newspapers, which we will now read. It is signed by the Pablo Octavio Ortiz-Hermania Nidia Committee of Christian Mothers and Relatives of Prisoners, Murdered, and Missing People, [Comite de Madres y Familiares Cristianos de Presos, Asesinados y Desaparecidos Pablo Octavio Ortiz Hernania Nidia] Comafac, and the Marianela Garcia Villa Committee of Pro-Freedom Relatives of Political Prisoners, Murdered, and Missing People, Codefam. The paid advertisement is entitled "President Duarte Is Not Sincere When He Talks About Humanization." The text reads as follows:

Prior to the kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter, the government's propagandist apparatus at no time gave the minimum importance to the word humanization. The need to humanize the war currently waged in our country has been expressed by our committees and other humanitarian organizations for quite some time. However, despite our reiterated proposals for the humanization of the armed conflict, particularly concerning the civilians who do not directly participate in the war, at no time prior to the kidnapping of the president's daughter did the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, or all those who today talk about "humanism" pay any attention to our proposal to humanize the conflict. It seems as if it was not until the kidnapping occurred that the PDC discovered the existence of the Geneva Convention, approved by all the nations of the world in 1949, which clearly outlines the humanitarian norms to be applied during internal armed conflicts such as the one in our country. The PDC government cannot pretend to ignore these agreements, because El Salvador is one of the signatory nations.

The paid advertisement continues: Has President Duarte's government tried to humanize the armed conflict before and after his daughter's kidnapping? We definitely say no. Far from humanizing the war, the PDC has deepened its dehumanization through the arrested and missing people, physical and psychological tortures to obtain extra-judicial confessions, the bombing of the civilian population, and so forth.

For this reason, we reiterate that President Duarte is not sincere when, recalling the obliged release of political prisoners and crippled FMLN fighters, he is now trying to appear as the promoter of the humanization of the conflict by means of propaganda. No, Engineer Duarte. The humanization of war is a practical thing, and up to now, your actions have not coincided with the prinicples of humanization.

HONDURAS

CORPORAL KILLED IN BORDER INCIDENT WITH EPS

PA232322 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Report by Hector Gonzalez from San Marcos de Colon]

[Text] At about 1300 today, a Honduran partrol which was guarding the border area at (Suyusopo) was ambushed by a Sandinist commando. As a result of this treacherous attack, Corporal Pedro Isaid Castro Soto, born in Yoro, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed. A patrol carrying the dead soldier's body arrived 10 minutes ago. Lieutenant Herculano Cruz spoke about the incident and the death of the corporal.

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] We see that you have returned with one of your men dead. We regret this.

[Cruz] While patrolling to achieve greater security during the elections, a patrol was ambushed by members of the Sandinist Peoples Army, [EPS] killing a corporal. They are also shelling the area with mortars. [words indistinct].

[Gonzalez] Are there any other Honduran soldiers in the area to repel the attack?

[Cruz] We must have more fire support. [end recording]

He told us briefly about what happened and that he had come to ask for reinforcements because the Sandinists are shelling the (Suyusopo) area. This report expands on a previous one we presented a short while ago.

EXPLANATION REQUESTED ON RUMORS OF HELICOPTER USE

PA222331 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The government has learned that various domestic and international news media have published reports on alleged incidents attributed to U.S. diplomatic mission personnel accredited in our country.

Various Honduran and foreign news media have reported that the President of the Republic, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, asked the U.S. Government to loan him two helicopters to be used by three of his assistants. One assistant, according to reports, dropped some leaflets from the helicopters containing disrespectful and insulting words against the honor of Rafael Leonardo Callejas, presidential candidate of the National Party. This biased report, which is not true, has been carried by various countries in television news programs and newspapers.

The news agency ISPANASI, which has its offices in the United States, and THE MIAMI HERALD reported that this incident took place during a meeting with the National Party presidential candidate, but they do not give the time nor the date when the alleged incident took place.

Neither the English nor Spanish version of THE MIAMI HERALD's 21 November edition mention any witnesses or reliable sources to confirm the report, which has been published by the international news media in a biased and untruthful manner. However, all the reports attribute the information to U.S. Embassy officials accredited in Honduras.

In view of the damage caused by the distortion of truth, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has delivered a note to John Arthur Ferch, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, with precise instructions from President Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova categorically stating that the news is false and unacceptable, because the president of the Republic has never taken part in the distribution of political propaganda and much less leaflets that are disrespectful and insulting to a presidential candidate's honor.

According to a newspaper report, presidential candidate Rafael Leonardo Callejas held a meeting on Sunday 17 November in San Pedro Sula, while President Suazo Cordova as on previous occasions, 11 November, used the airport in La Paz and not at Palmerola. The report is also untrue when it says that he used the helicopters to attend a meeting with Oscar Mejia Arellano, Liberal Party presidential candidate. The reason he used the helicopters was to visit several municipalities in La Paz Department to see how several works for the benefit of the community are coming along and to see if they can be completed before his term ends, and also to learn about the needs of communities which can be taken care of by subsidies.

The persons accompanying the president took advantage of the occasion to distribute instructions on the elections so that all the voters would know the rules of the elections which will strengthen the democratic process.

The president of the Republic has always shown great respect for all the presidential candidates, who represent the different views of the Honduran people, and who are strengthening the democratic process with their participation in the elections.

The disrespectful accusations attributing a false action to us, not only distorts the truth, but shows an intention to damage the president's image prior to the elections by accusing him of insulting the dignity of one of the presidential candidates.

Since these capricious reports are attributed to U.S. Embassy officials in Tegucigalpa and the charges represent an attack on ethical principles of the president of the republic, the Foreign Secretariat has asked Ambassador John Arthur Ferch to provide the names of the embassy's officials who gave the distorted report, and for an explanation from the U.S. Embassy to uncover the truth about an incident which has hurt Honduras.

President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova has shown at all times his determination to strengthen the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between Honduras and the United States, on the basis of mutual respect and national dignity. However, the reports originating from the U.S. Embassy, according to the Sources which have disseminated the news, do not help this objective in any way.

Finally, the government states that the complaint submitted to Ambassador Ferch is also a categorical testimony of its indignation and rejection of the reports and demands that the request for a prompt and objective explanation be given as soon as possible, on the false report which injures the nation's interests.

In addition to the explanations requested from Ambassador Ferch, Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica, following President Suazo Cordova's instructions, has sent a copy of this note to Juan Agurcia, Honduran ambassador to the United States, for the following purpose: on occasion of Sunday 24 November general elections, hundreds of newsmen from different countries and news media are in our country to cover this important political event. Some of these newsmen accepting the Honduran people's hospitality and the full and unlimited press freedom guaranteed by the Honduran Government have been disseminating slanderous reports, just as the one we have referred to, and others that are hurting the nation's dignity. Therefore, those newsmen have the obligation to give the names of the U.S. Embassy officials to whom they have attributed the reports in this specific case.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS HELD 24 NOV; LIBERALS LEAD

Coercion Charged

PA221532 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Public employees charged yesterday that they are being coerced by the Suazo Cordovistas Rodista Liberal Movement into voting for candidate Oscar Mejia Arellano on Sunday. Some of the public employees said that they have been told to be ready to receive a ballot which they must cast on Sunday and then on Tuesday, 26 November, return the blank ballot from the polling place to some specific persons as proof that they did not cast this last ballot. [passage ommited]

Although the complaints are constantly and persistently being received by the media, we have not found any substance to them and must say so for the sake of our journalistic objectivity.

Candidates Petition Tribunal

PA232023 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Report by Rolando Sarmiento, correspondent in Tegucigalpa -- recorded]

[Text] Presidential candidates meeting yesterday with the Honduran Air Force issued a communique to the Honduran people that was revealed by Dr Enrique Aguilar Paz Cerrato, presidential candidate for the National Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, on behalf of the other candidates. The communique reads as follows:

We, presidential candidates of the Republic of Honduras, meeting today, when the homeland is marking the birth of Jose Cecilio del Valle, inspired by the spirit of that great statesman, with the interests of our dear nation in mind, and a profound feeling of solidarity for the welfare of our people, wish to express the following:

1. We firmly believe in the application of democratic liberties specified in our Constitution. Therefore, we call on all Hondurans to elect the next president on Sunday in an election that should be a genuine civic festivity in which moderation and mutual respect prevails [words indistinct] popular, freely expressed through a clean and conscientious vote. In this way, we will show the world that in Honduras we are strengthening, practicing, and that we love democracy.

2. Respectfully, we call on the National Electoral Tribunal to clearly state and let the people know prior to the elections how it will apply the current electoral law to declare the winner in the election of new state authorities.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 22 November 1985

[Signed] Juan Pablo Urrutia, National Party; Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaquez, Liberal Party; Fernando Lardizabal, National Party; Rafael Leonardo Callejas, National Party; Hernan Corrales Padilla, Christian Democratic Party; Efrain Bu Giron, Liberal Party; Enrique Aguilar Paz Cerrato, Innovation and Unity Party

This was the communique issued by presidential candidates of the Republic of Honduras. As for Point 2, in which they call on the National Electoral Tribunal to explain the way in which the new president of the Republic will be determined, the tribunal is now in permanent session. During the day, it will reveal its position. It is expected that the winner will be determined by the total number of votes, that is the winner of Sunday's election will be the candidate of the party receiving the most votes.

TNE Says No Yielding

PA232025 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1851 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Rafael Palacios, president of the National Electoral Tribunal (TNE), warned today in Tegucigalpa that that body "will not allow itself to be guided by pressures of any kind." Palacios said this while commenting on the demands made by the Honduran presidential candidates.

Eight of the nine presidential candidates demanded last night, after meeting with the Armed Forces hierarchy, that the TNE explain today, prior to tomorrow's elections, the manner in which the amended law on the elections and the political organizations will be implemented to choose the future Honduran president.

Palacios, who met today with a large number of international observers of tommorrow's elections, made it clear that the TNE "will not accept pressures of any kind." He added that at a session to be held later today at some undisclosed hour, he will "issue a resolution in abidance with the law and justice."

Election System Clarified

PA232310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 23 Nov 85

[By Francisco Javier Mejia]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran National Electoral Tribunal should have dispelled all doubts today on the system for declaring the president-elect in the upcoming elections on Sunday at the request of the presidential hopefuls and the Armed Forces.

A tribunal source told ACAN-EFE that the opinion of that organization will be "positive," noting that it will coincide with that stated yesterday by the candidates and ranking Armed Forces leaders at a meeting held in the headquarters of the Honduran Air Force in Tegucigalpa.

The candidates agreed to respect the political pact signed last March which established a system of a sum of votes to choose the new Honduran president.

The system consists of allowing several candidates of diverse factions under the same political emblem; and to choose the winner by summing up the party votes and those of the presidential hopefuls separately.

The majority candidate among all will be the party nominee, and the party winner will be the group that accumulates the largest number of votes through the sum of all the votes cast for its candidates. Previous polls indicate that the winner will belong to the Liberal Party, which has been in power since 1982, with the sum of its four candidates, which might help its favorites, Oscar Mejia Arellano, supported by the government group, or Jose Simeon Azcona, a very popular dissident.

However, it is expected that Rafael Leonardo Callejas, of the opposition National Party, will be the candidate who garners the most votes on an individual basis. Although the sum of votes cast for his party will not permit him to reach the presidency, it might secure an important number of seats for deputies and municipal aldermen.

The opinion of the tribunal dispels most doubts about the Honduran electoral process, and a situation that had reached the point of characterizing Sunday's elections as chaotic. The conflict arose when supporters of Rafael Leonardo Callejas threatened to demand the presidency for their leader based on an article of the Constitution which establishes the election of the president "by simple majority."

The Supreme Court announced today that it rejected a writ of unconstitutionality filed by a "Callejista" militant requesting the invalidation of the content of the political pact of March and a series of reforms to the electoral law adopted to regulate the implementation of the agreement. A source of the highest justice tribunal of Honduras said that "the court has decided to deny the petition for lack of merit and arguments that could override the decision made by the politicians and workers, as mediators of the March conflict."

Spokesmen for the movement that supports Rafeal Leonardo Callejas indicated, for their part, that they will respect the agreement between the politicians and the Armed Forces, as well as the decision of the tribunal "because we are going to garner an individual and collective majority in Sunday's elections anyway."

Rafael Palacios Tosta, president of the National Electoral Tribunal, said that the opinion of the organization he heads "contributes to strengthening even further credibility and confidence in this electoral process, which will be the purest and cleanest ever held in this country." The official dismissed the importance of isolated incidents reported from various parts of the country involving activities of different political groups, and reiterated that the elections will be a success and "a veritable example of democracy."

Voting Begins

PA241332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1312 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras began at 0600 the process to elect its new authorities in elections which, according to the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE], mark "a new chapter" in the country's history.

More than 6,000 polling tables opened at that time to collect the votes of almost 2 million Hondurans who will elect a new president, three presidential designates, the National Congress, and the authorities of the country's 284 municipalities.

The opening of the polls were preceded by a message issued over a national radio network by TNE President Rafael Palacios Tosta, who asked all citizens to take part in the closing phase of the electoral process.

Before dawn many citizens of the capital were observed approaching their corresponding polling places, which enjoy military and police protection.

Massive Turnout Reported

PA241958 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (AFP) -- The Honduran voters today responded massively to the appeal to vote, and halfway down the stretch, the authorities have confirmed that over half the registered voters had already proceeded to the polling tables.

Nearly everywhere, the voting started with an approximate 1-hour delay due to doubts as to the effectiveness of the indelible ink supplies by the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID]. The silver nitrate ink stains the voter's little finger to prevent them from voting more than once, but it becomes visible 5 minutes after applied, which raised doubts in the minds of the polling tables' officials.

In several centers, on the other hand, the ballot boxes arrived with incomplete material; some lacked the seal to stamp the voter's identification document, others the list of voters. In other places, the parties' delegates and representatives of the Electoral Tribunal arrived late.

But despite these problems of organization, the Honduran voters showed up in large numbers to cast their vote and they endured the long wait patiently, in some cases even in good humor.

The National Electoral Tribunal, in view of the difficulties created by these material problems, ordered those responsible to show more flexibility and to accept, should the case arise, the votes of those people registered on the lists but who did not have their identification document. The tribunal also instructed the electoral officials who began late to extend the duration of voting time correspondingly, in order to permit every registered person to vote.

Despite those difficulties, most observers -- from all Latin American countries and the United States -- voiced their satisfaction with the conditions under which the elections were proceeding. The political parties, particularly the two candidates with the best chances, Nationalist Rafael Leonardo Callejas and Liberal Jose Azcona, have since early in the morning supplied many means of transportation to the voters to take them to the polling tables.

The vote of over 400,000 youths, who vote for the first time, was one of the big question marks of the election, the early returns of which will be revealed sometime during the night.

Initial Results In

PA251235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1155 GMT 25 Nov 85

[By Winston Calix -- all figures as received]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The ruling Liberal Party was on the way to a difficult victory over the opposition National Party today after approximately 15 percent of the votes cast on Sunday were counted.

At 0400 after 975 of the 6,429 polling tables, installed in the country's 284 municipalities, had been counted, the Liberal Party had 119,108 votes (50.29 percent) against 108,242 votes (45.71 percent) obtained by the National Party.

Partial figures indicate that more than 80 percent of the registered voters went to the polls implying that the final vote count will surpass 1.6 million votes. The count announced by the National Electoral Tribunal today, 10 hours after the polls closed, was as follows by party and candidate:

Liberal Party		119,108 votes (50.29 percent)
Oscar Mejia	54,637	
Jose Azcona	49,460	
Efrain Bu Giron	10,549	
Roberto Reyna	3,956	
National Party		108,242 votes (45.70 percent)
Rafael Callejas	97,843	
Fernando Lardizabal	5,959	
Juan P. Urrutia	4,246	
Christian Democratic Party		5,597 votes (2.36 percent)
Hernan Corrales		
Innovation and Unity Party		3,882 votes (1.64 percent)
Enrique Aquilar		

Suazo Foresees Liberal Victory

PA250120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova expressed "his absolute certainty" this afternoon that the ruling Liberal Party will win today's general elections. The president, who met in La Paz with former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, said that "we support Costa Rica's efforts to strengthen democracy in Central America," referring to the enthusiasm that prevailed today during the popular elections.

Suazo based his belief in the certainty of the victory of the Liberal candidates -- Jose Azcona and Oscar Mejia, who appear as favorites -- in the resolution of the National Electoral Tribunal that the president elect will be the candidate of the majority party that garners the most votes.

The electoral process developed normally throughout the country. Only one traffic accident was reported involving a vehicle that was carrying voters in Trujillo, Honduran Atlantic region, which left seven seriously injured.

The polls were scheduled to close at 1700, but in view of the delay caused today in opening the polls, the National Electoral Tribunal (TNE) delayed the polls closing for 1 hour, that is until 1800. Estimates are that approximately 70 percent of the Honduran electors have voted thus far.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA CHIEF BODYGUARD SHOT 21 NOVEMBER

PA240429 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] A serious incident in which Commander Daniel Ortega's chief bodyguard was killed took place Thursday night in Managua. According to reports, which are very brief because of the strong censorship in Nicaragua, the incident occurred in the home of Danilo Aguirre, National Assembly deputy and EL NUEVO DIARIO assistant director.

Ortega and his bodyguards were in Aguirre's home, when one of the bodyguards pulled out a gun and, following an argument, shot Ortega's chief bodyguard, who died instantly. The identity of the victim and the killer, as well as the motive of the crime were not disclosed.

The incident is already known to all Managua and it is rumored that this might have been an attempt on the life of Daniel Ortega. All we know so far are the rumors circulating in Managua, because the regime has still not issued an official statement on the incident.

ORTEGA MEETS IRANIAN DELEGATION 23 NOVEMBER

LD231215 Tehran IRNA in English 1133 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, Nov 23, IRNA -- The Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega in a one-hour meeting with the Iranian parliamentary delegation, here Friday afternoon expressed gratitude of the Nicaraguan leadership and nation for moral and financial support of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speaking to the Iranian delegation led by head of the Majlis Foreign Committee Ahmad 'Azizi, Ortega stressed greater cooperation between the two countries to thwart plots of world oppressors against popular movements.

The Nicaraguan leader pledged support of his country for the Islamic Republic of Iran and said that the trip of the Iranian delegation was a step in further strengthening relations between the two revolutionary countries. The Nicaraguan leader also extended an invitation to the Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to visit Nicaragua and hoped that he would be able to travel to Iran next year.

Meanwhile, the Iranian delegation met and talked with the Nicaraguan vice-president, Sergio Ramirez, Friday morning. During the meeting both sides hoped that mutual relations will be further expanded in political cultural and social fields. Also on Friday, the deputy defence minister of Nicaragua in a meeting with 'Azizi, reported on activities of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries supported by the U.S. Administration. The Iranian parliamentary delegation is visiting Nicaragua at the invitation of Nicaraguan parliamentary officials.

ASTORGA ON DESIRE FOR PEACE AT UNITED NATIONS

PA230041 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2313 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The situation in Central America has not improved, and instead has deteriorated this year, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga warned today during her speech at the UN General Assembly. Deputy Foreign Minister Astorga was the first speaker at the opening of the debates on the Central American situation at the 40th UN General Assembly. Here is a special report directly from the United Nations.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The situation in Central America not only has not improved, but has dramatically deteriorated this year, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga said as the first speaker at the UN General Assembly to discuss the Central American situation.

Astorga enumerated the various causes of the Central American conflict, and stressed that for more than 4 years Nicaragua has been suffering political, military, and economic attacks on the part of the American Hemisphere's superpower.

Further on, Astorga ratified the willingness of her people and government to persist in seeking peace, but stressed that as long as peace is not achieved, Nicaragua has a right as a people and nation to seek and obtain the military means necessary to guarantee the effective defense of its sovereignty.

[Astorga] Today, as yesterday, Nicaragua is ready for peace. Today, as yesterday, it ratifies its desire for peace. Today, as yesterday, we express our willingness to explore and find formulas and bilateral mechanisms and within the Contadora Group to fulfill the maximum aspiration of our Central American peoples: peace.

Nicaragua is here, willing to find those guidelines toward understanding, willing to continue struggling for peace. Over there in Nicaragua, we will continue struggling to defend our elemental right to life. In Nicaragua we will continue building schools, health centers, cooperatives, and we will continue giving land to our peasants. We will continue to defend with out sweat and with our blood the right to life and peace, the right to justice, to liberty, and international law. [end recording]

CTC OFFICIALS CALL FOR RECOVERY EFFORTS

FL222018 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] It is important to make great efforts in key sectors such as agriculture, sugar industry, and chemistry to recover from the effects of Hurricane Kate. This was said in a press conference offered by Rene Penalver, second secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. He said Havana Province's labor movement has the ncessary resources to eliminate the effects of the storm.

Rene Fontaina, CTC secretary general in Havana Province, reported that the worst damaged municipalities were Jaruco, Madruga, Santa Cruz del Norte, Guines, San Jose de las Lajas, and Nueva Paz. A considerable number of industries are not operating because of lack of electricity, and communications are interrupted because 1,700 lines are down due to 200 fallen poles.

The agriculture industry registered over 8 million pesos in damages, especially in banana and tomato crops which were totally or partially damaged. Several dairies, cattle breeding centers, warehouses, machinery shops, and other installations were also damaged. About 75 percent of northern Havana camping sites suffered losses. El Habra was the worst affected.

No serious damages were sustained in the construction sector, and workers are making efforts to provide materials for the centers affected. No damages were reported in the tobacco sector, and services provided to the people by health workers reduced the number of injuries.

Cane Industry Losses Estimated

FL222027 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] According to preliminary reports, over 100,000 sugarcane caballerias were damaged by Hurricane Kate's strong winds. Provinces such as Matanzas had practically all their cane fields greatly damaged. The storm's effects in our country will bring a significant decrease in estimated cane grinding, a drop in sugar production, difficulties in manual and mechanized harvest, and increased possibilities of foreign material in our sugar mills.

Tens of thousands of tons of raw sugar were spoiled because of water leaks in Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos warehouses. Also, 2,000 cubic meters of bagasse boards were lost. The magnitude of damages to the sugarcane industry and agriculture has not been ascertained yet, but it is known that because of the destruction of seed banks, there will be a negative effect on the results of coming years.

Further on Sugar Losses

FL222114 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from working groups of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry indicate that canefields in seven provinces were severely damaged by the passage of Hurricane Kate, which will make it necessary to mobilize our forces to reduce the losses.

More than 70,000 caballerias in the provinces of Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, and Havana were badily hit by the hurricane. Of Cuba's 153 sugar mills, 108 are located in these 7 provinces, which gives an idea of the damage to the national economy. All of the provinces affected report partial or total destruction of canefields, warehouses, and sugar mills.

Losses in Matanzas Noted

FL123716 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1509 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] To date, losses caused by Hurricane Kate in the agriculture sector and economic objectives in Jovellanos, Matanzas, are estimated at over 4 million pesos. The local civil defense has reported that 65 economic entities have suffered damages, Dos de Septiembre Enterprise and the railroad cars unit among them.

Six hundred ninety-two houses were partially damaged, and 31 were totally destroyed in Jovellanos. Electric and telephone poles were also affected by the hurricane. In Matanzas, 9,792 people were evacuated. The people responded decisively and with discipline and followed measures recommended by the civil defense in defense areas.

Winter Planting May Be Affected

FL231854 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1515 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Havana's Hector Molina, Ruben Martinez Villena, Gregorio [name indistinct], Osvaldo Sanchez, and Manuel Martinez Prieto Agroindustrial Complexes were affected by Hurricane Kate's winds and rain, and their workers may not be able to fulfill winter sugarcane planting activities in approximately 95 caballerias. A preliminary report on the damages in Havana's sugar sector indicate losses amounting to 311,000 pesos, not counting the Camilo Cienfuego Complex, which has serious problems.

Damages caused by Hurricane Kate in Havana could be even larger if the paralyzation of operations of the Camilo Cienfuegos Oil Refinery and damages to estimated cane crops and agricultural production are taken into account. As a consequence of the cane fields' conditions, it is probable that harvest costs will rise in Havana.

BILATERAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

PA221504 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Cuba and the USSR have signed a bilateral cooperation protocol in Moscow for developing science and technology in the 5-year plan from 1986-1990. The document was signed by Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, and Rosa Elena Simeon, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Both parties agreed to concentrate their efforts on research work and experimental construction directed to the development of a fuel-energy complex and the construction of metallurgic and agro-industrial machinery.

ARMY, POLICE TO VOTE BEFORE GENERAL POPULATION

FL212108 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The government in Guyana has announced the Army and police forces will vote 6 days before the general population goes to the polls in December. A government statement says this action will allow troops to ensure security during the December 9th voting.

PPP'S JAGAN CALLS FOR LEFT-WING GOVERNMENT FRONT

FL211910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Goergetown, Nov 21, CANA -- Marxist opposition leader Dr Cheddi Jagan promised last night to turn Guyana into the Caribbean breadbasket if his party wins next month's general elections. At the same time, Jagan pledged that his People's Progressive Party (PPP) would lift bans on the importation of several food items, including wheaten flour and split peas.

Speaking in the first of six free political broadcasts allocated to the PPP, the former premier repeated his call for a national patriotic front government of leftwing forces. Jagan, who has led the opposition benches since the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) won power in 1964, again expressed fears that his chance to return to government at the age of 67 may be spoiled by another rigged election.

He called on Guyanese to engage in all peaceful forms of struggle for fair and free elections and a political solution to the country's chronic economic problems. The PPP leader has advocated strikes and demonstrations, and said those who distort such a call seem bent on Army intervention, hijacking of, and tampering with ballot boxes. He called on the people to continue the struggle for real socialism in Guyana.

Acknowledging some electoral reforms recently announced by the administration, Jagan said: So far, you fellow Guyanese have scored a partial victory. You have got postal voting abolished and overseas and proxy voting restricted. You have to continue your fight for an independent election machinery, non-involvement of the Army, clean voters lists, and counting of ballots at the place of poll. In his 10-minute address, the PPP leader told the nation lack of democracy has taken its toll, coupled with incorrect economic planning, strategy, wrong priorities, political and racial discrimination, extravagance and corruption. It has put a brake on production and productivity. That's why production of our main exports is stagnating even below levels reached two decades ago.

Jagan said a PPP government would earn enough foreign currency to import foods which the PNC banned, including wheaten flour, split peas and so on. Indeed our country under the PPP would become the Caribbean breadbasket and showpiece.

He criticized what he called the PNC's involvement with the International Monetary Fund, which he said had brought the economy to a point of near desperation. Although Guyana has no current programme of assistance with the IMF, Jagan indicated that such measures as devaluation of the local dollar, wage freezes and restraint, the removal of price controls and subsidies were recommended by the IMF.

He laid stress on the Soviet Union and its capacity to help Guyana, pointing to a 1978 agreement between the two states which he said had not been implemented by the government.

Jagan ended his broadcast by saying that Guyana needed change, but not at any price. We want to get out of the PNC frying pan, but not to fall into the imperialist/rightist fire. Guyana needs real change, meaningful change, change to the left in a democratic and socialist oriented direction, as in some non-aligned countries. This is the only way forward. This is the PPP way to real peace and social progress.

BURHNAM'S WIDOW CAMPAIGNS FOR RULING PNC

FL230424 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Georgetown, Nov 22, CANA -- In a political broadcast for the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), the widow of Guyana's late president, Forbes Burnham, said the 21 unbroken years of PNC government had brought racial peace to Guyana.

Mrs Viola Burnham, now a vice president and first deputy prime minister, spoke last night in the 10-minute broadcast ahead of the December 9 general elections. It will be the first elections the PNC would be contesting without the founder and the country's leader until his death last August.[sentence as received]

Recalling racial riots in the 1950's and early 1960's, Mrs Burnham said an environment of peace had pervaded Guyana during PNC rule. She said a vote for the PNC would be a vote for peace and continued progress, for unity and stability, for freedom and human dignity, for skills, competence, and experience in running the affairs of the country. The PNC claims to have straddled the traditional divide in Guyanese politics between blacks and Indians.

KIRTON ELECTION MESSAGE DRAWS CRITICISM

FL212150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2144 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 21, CANA -- An election message from the general secretary of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) continues to draw criticism from local churchmen linked to the government. The message, which recommends measures for free and fair elections in Guyana on December 9, caused a specially convened meeting of a three-month old presidential advisory religious committee to pass a resolution condemning the Rev Allan Kirton for meddling in the country's internal affairs.

Referring to Guyana's very negative image in conducting general elections, Kirton in his message said he was praying for restoration of the Elections Commission to its full constitutional role, elimination of the Armed Forces in the electoral process, and adequate safeguards to satisfy opposition parties of the fairness of the counting of votes.

The committee, whose members are from Christian, Muslim and Hindu denominations, described Kirton's attitude as infamous, and one aimed at distorting events in this country. The resolution added that the people of Guyana feel themselves competent to deal with their own international affairs.

Last weekend, a group of concerned churchmen also criticised Kirton's message to local churches.